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Cotton in England.

The cotton question is discussed by the London Daily News in a desponding spirit. It says:—

"The supply of American cotton is rapidly becoming extinguished, and these exports have consequently risen during the past week no less than 4d. to 5d. per pound. For the future American cotton, as being quite a fancy article, will command a 'fancy price'—indeed, just such a price as the limited number of holders may choose to demand for it. Accordingly an interesting revolution is taking place in the manufacture. American cotton passes out of consumption, and the small quantity remaining will be husbanded and used only in those fine articles which are worn by the wealthier classes of society.

"The cotton of Surat—the description now chiefly entering into consumption—cannot be worked into the finer sorts of yarns and goods; before it will become available for them its quality must be greatly improved. It is very suitable, however, to coarse fabrics, and with coarse fabrics we must be content until such time as America sends her produce here again, or the cotton of other countries improves in quality as well as quantity. We have shown how small is the present stock of cotton, and looking to the immediate future, the prospect is gloomy in the extreme.

"Chief reliance is placed upon the supply of Surat sorts, but it is not by any means encouraging to find that the total quantity from this source now afloat and on the way to England is only 90,000 bales more than it was at this time last year, being 390,000 bales against 300,000 in 1861. From no other source can the deficiency now indicated be made up, save with time."

DISCOURAGING ENLISTMENTS.—On Sunday afternoon, when the news of the change in the Cabinet and the necessary alteration in the command of the army of the U. S. was first talked of in the city, a soldier with shoulder straps on, commenced a tirade against Gen. McClellan in a public company by asserting that he was an "old granny, had never done anything, and was an old botch and humbug." Some of the bystanders suggested that this language was contrary to the order to prevent the discouragement of enlistments, as if the commander-in-chief of our army be "an old humbug," there must necessarily be something worse in the betweenity, running down to the aforesaid Lieutenant's straps, and that if a private citizen had uttered such language he might be held responsible. The brave, courteous and exceedingly military "Luff" answered that he had the right to talk so, whilst citizens had not.—*Wheeling Press.*

A letter from an intelligent officer in the Gulf Squadron states that it has been learned from refugees that the Confederates have in Mobile Bay, three gunboats, a revenue cutter, and an iron-clad ram, which is a slow and a poor affair. Vessels drawing over seven feet water cannot reach the city of Mobile, but forts Morgan and Gaines are twenty-five miles below.

COL. CONK'S REGIMENT.—Considerable difficulty appears to exist in Col. Conk's regiment, which is encamped in the City Park, near the Navy Yard. Much fault having been found with the food furnished, some of the men undertook to smash the cook-house.—Under these circumstances, it was difficult to keep the men in camp. There is no enclosure around the Park, but a guard was stationed there with strict orders not to allow any men to leave. The regiment had orders to march last night, and the men being desirous of bidding their friends good bye, commenced leaving the camp. In the afternoon, nearly all of them were out in the city. The guard refused to do duty, and the officers of the regiment called up on the police. Sections, to the number of 100 men, were sent from the different station houses and took charge of the camp.—Most of the stragglers were arrested, and brought in last evening. Some of the men say that they have not been drilled any and do not want to leave without more instruction in the use of the musket. The police are still guarding the encampment. It is expected they will leave to-night.—*N. Y. Express.*

ADVISING THE PRESIDENT.—The climax in the way of writing letters to the President has been reached by "Aristides," a correspondent of the New York Independent. The sagacious counsellor says: "Restore the Union with peace, fraternity, and love, make us once more one people, and unfold a scheme for the deliverance of four millions of another race from the bondage of servitude, caste, color and condition, raising them to the condition and enjoyment of an independent people with a high destiny of their own to be worked out under their own laws, and then, Mr. President, die!" We risk nothing in saying that there is at least one piece of the above advice which Mr. Lincoln will decline following at present.

It seems the belief is very strong in Pennsylvania that the Confederates intend invading that State has been threatened, and accordingly the most extraordinary preparations are making to repel the invasion if it should take place. At Philadelphia, Harrisburg and the border towns the greatest excitement prevails, and the militia are being put in trim to march towards the Cumberland valley.

Colonel Graham N. Fitch, formerly United States Senator, and latterly commanding a National force in Northeastern Arkansas, has gone to his home in Indiana. He has been disabled by the fall of his horse, and rendered thereby unfit for the more active operations of the army. He has tendered his resignation.

Nathan Levi, was arrested in Memphis on the charge of trading off eight hundred dollars of counterfeit Confederate notes for two hundred and fifty dollars Tennessee money, and was discharged, Confederate notes not being legal money there.

The Washington Star calls Gen. Pope's recent report, "a mischievous publication," as having been made without receiving a single report from his subordinate, and as containing false statements concerning Gen. McClellan.—Everybody is now hitting at Pope.

AN AFFLICTED MOTHER.—A few days ago an old gentleman of sixty, and a maiden of sixteen put up at one of the hotels in this city, the register discovering, much to the surprise of the proprietors, that the couple were man and wife, probably in the first stages of the honeymoon. A few hours after, the bride was found in the parlor, moaning and sobbing bitterly, in her endeavors to give vent to what appeared to be some heart crushing sorrow.—"Why, my little dear," said the hostess, her kind heart overflowing with sympathy, "what is the matter?" "O, dear, dear, dear!" said the youthful bride, between her convulsive gasps and sobs, "all my sons, five in number, are in the army." The lady, it appears, had married her husband the day before, who had five grown up sons all of whom had enlisted, and the appalling fact had just burst upon the afflicted mother of sixteen, that she had five children exposed to the cruel vicissitudes of war.—*Jackson, Mich., Eagle.*

"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER!"—We have at last found out the origin of this popular phrase. A friend of ours who had been absent all the summer, returning a few days since, called upon an estimable lady friend.—He was surprised to find her confined to a sick bed. After the salutations were over, our friend remarked: "Why, Mrs. —, I am very sorry to find you ill—what is the matter?"—Quickly reaching over to the back of the bed, the invalid turned down the coverlid, disclosing a beautiful infant, wrapped in the embrace of the rosy god, and said triumphantly, "that's what's the matter!"—*La Crosse Democrat.*

The wife of John Sickles, a resident of Wharton township, Fayette county, Pa., in order to prevent her husband from enlisting, cut off the two front fingers of his right hand with an axe. It is said he had told her he was determined to enlist, which so excited her that she resolved at once to render him incompetent to bear arms, and during the night, while he was in a deep sleep, she drew his hand to the bed rail and dropped the axe carefully on his fingers, taking them clean off at the first joint!

The party who left Washington on Saturday under a flag of truce for the Rappahannock for the body of General Bohlen returned with it to Washington yesterday. They were kindly treated by the Confederates. They represent the entire country through which they passed as almost desolate from the effects of the war.

The order of the Governor of Pa., calling out the militia does not at all effect the arrangements made for the draft, which are steadily progressing, although a great majority of the counties have asked an extension of the time to the 20th. Those applications are coming in hourly, and are generally approved by the Governor.

Yesterday, in New York, there was continued excitement in the cotton market, with large sales at a further advance in prices. The receipts of cotton the past week have been quite liberal. Breadstuffs and provisions were somewhat irregular. There was much activity in the principal groceries. Freights were unchanged.